SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in one of the policy statements had announced that the horticultural production would be doubled in the next four years' time. The Government and the Agriculture Ministry are working to execute that particular commitment which has been made byourformer Prime Minister. A new proposal has been prepared, and has been submitted to the Planning Commission, where we are expecting to invest about Rs. 15,000 crores in the next five years and we would like to convert substantial areas under the wasteland essentially into horticulture. That includes all the States including North-East.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this issue has been on the agenda for the last 25 years. The hon. Minister has identified 23 sectors and 65 different technologies that are under developed. I would like to put a very pointed question to him. Is there any one success story that we have in the country through which we can say that the post-harvest losses have been reduced? Just one big success story.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the main thing is that unless and until we set up substantial agro-processing units, we will not be able to get success. The country has neglected this particular thing; we have to give a lot of weightage to it. That will bring success, and that will save a lot of farmer's money.

CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensaries

*244. SHRI DWIJENDRA NATH SHARMAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensaries opened in Delhi since 1987 till date, year-wise and location-wise;

(b) if not, the specific reasons therefor;

(c) the number of new CGHS Allopathic dispensaries opened in Delhi since 1987 till date, year-wise and location-wise; and

(d) the necessary steps being taken by Government to set up new CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries in comparison to Allopathic dispensaries in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANIRAMADOSS): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

At present, there are thirteen Homoeopathic Dispensaries/Units under CGHS Delhi which are extending medical facilities to the CGHS beneficiaries. However, no new CGHS Homoeopathic units have been opened in Delhi since 1987.

Besides Homoeopathic facilities, the CGHS beneficiaries of Delhi are being extended medical facilities in other Ayush systems through 13 Ayurvedic, 9 Unani, 2 Siddha dispensaries/units and 3 Yoga centers.

The details of new Allopathic dispensaries opened under CGHS Delhi since 1987 are as under:—

SI.No.	Name of CGHS dispensary along with its location	Date of opening
1.	Pitampura dispensary, Qtr. No. 421, 422,423,425 and 426 Income Tax Colony, Pitampura, New Delhi	17.5.90
2.	Sunder Vihar dispensary, 1/6 Sunder Vihar, New Delhi	10.8.90
3.	Yamuna Vihar dispensary, C-67/A&B Bhajan Pura, New Delhi	8.10.91
4.	Noida dispensary, Qtr.No. A-113 & A-114, Sector 36 ,Noida (UP)	26.8.93
5.	Dilshad Garder dispensary, E-13-14, Express Market, Dilshad Garden, Delhi	21.8.95
6.	Rohini dispensary, B-52, Sector VII, Village Naharpur, Rohini, New Delhi	27.9.94

The following proposals for opening of Homoeopathic and Allopathic dispensaries/units under CGHS Delhi have been included in the 10th Five Year Plan:-

Homoeopathic	:	Ghaziabad, PitampuraandNoida
Allopathic	:	Najafgarh.Sahibabad, Vasantvlhar, MayurVihar Phase-ll and Vikaspuri

However, due to constraints of resources and manpower, it has not been possible as yet to open the above new CGHS dispensaries/units.

Apart from this, the Department of AYUSH has plan to open three Ayurveda dispensaries, three Homoeopathic dispensaries and one Siddha dispensary during the year 2004-2005, in the country.

SHRI DWIJENDRANATH SHARMAH: Sir, the homoeopathic and ayurvedic medicines come under the old system of medicines in India. From the hon. Minister's reply it is very clear that not a single homoeopathic unit has been opened in Delhi since 1987.1 would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any specific reason for not opening homoepathic units since 1987 or whether the demand for homoeopathic and ayurvedic medicines has been reduced.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, the Government is trying to propagate the India system of medicines, under which the homoeopathic medicines also come, to a very big extent, both nationally and internationally, because it is our own system and is founded by our forefathers. In fact, I have personally been trying to propagate the system even though I am a modern-medicine doctor. Sir, I am taking active interest to propagate the system.

As regards his query pertaining to Delhi, right from 1987, there has not been any new dispensary opened; I agree with the hon. Member. But as I have pointed out in my answer, there were some financial constraints, both manpower and infrastructure constraints. Sir, we need to propagate the system in other parts of the country also. In Delhi, currently, there are 13 dispensaries/units of homoeopathy. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, we have planned to open three more dispensaries in the country as well as three extra units through the Department of AYUSH.

SHRIDWIJENDRANATH SHARMAH: Sir, my second supplementary is this. I have gone through a news-item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* yesterday, that some Indian ayurvedic medicines have been tested in America; they have passed some adverse remarks or have given some adverse reports on our ayurvedic medicines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the existence of Indian medicines in America. If the hon. Minister has any information, will he kindly let me know?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, like the Member, I also came to know about it through the Press yesterday. We do not authorise anybody, the Government does not authorise any factory or any pharmaceutical industry to sell it to America. Anybody can sell it to them. I will bring more information, if there is any, pertaining to this issue to the notice of the hon. Member.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that out of the various systems available, namely, Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy, Siddha, Unani, etc., which has got more demand from the patients, whether more people go in for Allopathy or Ayurvedic, etc. Can you give me the comparative figures? Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister which system is much better performance-wise. I mean, cure-wise. Finally, which is more reliable and which is cheaper?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as I have already said in my previous answer, though I am a modern medicine doctor, I am propagating this system because this was founded by our forefathers and it is our bounden duty to propagate this system. We eat according to the system; we live according to the system; and our culture and tradition is with the alternative system of medicines. As regards the proportion of usage between the modern medicine and the traditional systems, more people are currently using the modern medicine. But people are taking active interest in the traditional systems. There are more and more people who are having more and more awareness. In fact, in America, currently 25 per centof their drugs are plant-based. Twenty-five per cent is a huge percentage. In India, we are currently trying to propagate the system and we have the National Medicinal Plant Board. We have the right climatic conditions here to grow these plants and, in fact, we are trying to discuss with the Commerce Minister to have Medicinal Plant Processing "Zones all over the country to propagate this and encourage more farmers.

Sir, as regards the details, I don't have, at present, the details on how many people use this system. I will give them to the hon. Member.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: What is the percentage roughly?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as regards the cost percentage, as you know, the traditional system is less expensive than the modern medicine. Now, as I have said, more and more people are going in for the traditional system. There is a tremendous increase in the number of patients going in for the alternative system of medicines of the CGHS facilities.

श्री सभापति : माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, आप देखें कि अमेरिका में 25 परसेंट दवाइयां जडी – बूटियों के आधार पर पैदा होती है ।

श्री शरद पवार : इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

श्री सभापति : हां, इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

SHRI MP. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: Sir, our experience tells us that Homoeopathy has great potential and infinite possiblities in the present conditions. Apart from that, when the world is going in for holistic medicines, there is a very wide scope for Homoeopathy. We are happy that, being a doctor of modern medicine, he is willing and ready to give all kinds of encouragement to the science of Homoeopathy and also to the other systems of Indian medicines. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether the Government will come forward with a special package to encourage this system of medicines, especially, in the field of palliative care. Homoeopathy has produced wonderful results in fighting diseases like cancer. From my own MPLAD Fund, I have constructed a good palliative care building in the Government Homoeopathic Medical College at Calicut. The results are wonderful with regard to Homoeopathy.

Finally, there are still some prejudices against these systems of medicines like Homoeopathy. Will the Government try to remove these prejudices and bring the exact position to light?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, as regards this traditional system of medicines, the Indian System of Medicines, we are trying to propagate them in a very big way. In the days to come, in future, we will try to integrate this system into the existing medical curriculum of modern medicine in the medical colleges so that the students at the medical

colleges also learn this system of medicines in their curriculum. This will go a long way. I would like to remind you that two weeks ago we held a 'Health Awareness Week' for the hon. Members of Parliament in the Parliament House Annexe building where 365 Members of Parliament took part. I am very happy to say that it was very successful. We had a huge exhibition and in that more than half of the exhibition was reserved for the traditional systems. We had live demonstration of yoga. A lot of Members had gone there and got themselves examined. We are trying to propagate this system.

Joint study by AIIMS and World Bank

*245. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study jointly carried out by AIIMS and World Bank, 69 per cent of the injections given at Government hospitals are unsafe and contribute in spreading diseases like AIDS, Hepatitis and Malaria;

(b) if so, the other revelations made by the above study; and

(c) the action that has been contemplated by Government on the outcome of the study?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The assessment of injection practices in India was carried out by India CLEN programme Evaluation Network under Clinical Epidemiology unit under AIIMS, New Delhi. The study was funded by the World Bank. The draft report has been submitted to the Ministry. The final report is still awaited. One of the findings in the draft report is that 35% of injections given at Government hospitals are unsafe because of improper sterilization, whereas another 34% of injections are unsafe because of wrong injection habits of the injection givers.